

and specimens: Dr. F. Krampl, Mr. I. Svensson, Mr. J. Heath, Mr. O. Karsholt & Mr. P. Svendsen.

References

- Dufay, C. 1978. *Thera albonigrata* (Gornik) espèce Française meconnue (Lep. Geometridae Larentiinae). *Entomops* No. 46, pp. 185-196.
- Gornik, F. 1942. *Larentia variata* Schiff., *L. obeliscata* HB., *L. stragulata* HB und *L. albonigrata* Höfer als einige gute Arten. *Z. Wien. Ent. Ver.* 27 S. 69-72.
- Haggett, G. M. 1968. Larvae of the British Lepidoptera not figured by Buckler, Part VIII, *Proc. Trans. Br. ent. nat. Hist. Soc.* 1: 92-95
- Heinrich, R. 1923. Beitrag zur Makrolepidopterenfauna von Digne (Basses Alpes). *Dt. Ent. Z. (Beiheft)* p. 102.
- Horn, W. & Kahle, I. 1935-37. Über entomologische Sammlungen, Entomologen & Entomo-Museologie. *Ent. Beih. Berl.-Dahlem*, 2-4, VIII, 12, 536 pp.
- Krampl, F. 1973. Taxonomische Kriterien für die Arten *Thera variata* (Den. et Schiff.), *T. stragulata* (Hb.) und *T. albonigrata* (Höfer) (Lepidoptera, Geometridae). *Acta ent. bohemoslov.* 70: 272-281.
- Krampl, F. & Novák, I. 1979. Eggs of the Central European species of *Thera* (Lepidoptera, Geometridae) *Acta ent. bohemoslov.* 78: 231-243.
- Prout, L. B. 1938. in Sietz, A. *Macrolepidoptera of the World, Fauna palearctica, Supplement* (Stuttgart) pp. 112-113.
- Svensson, I. 1975. *Cidaria (Thera) albonigrata* Höfer, en i norra Europa forbisedd art (Lep. Geometridae). *Ent. Tidskr.* 96: 60-62.
- Turner, H. J. 1925. A new race of *Cidaria (Thera) variata*, Schiff. *Ent. Rec.* 37: p.25.
- Urbahn, E. 1974. Über Artberechtigungen inner halb der *Thera variata* — Gruppe (Lep. Geom.). *Ent. Berichte* 1974 :97-105. Greiz.

CATOPSILIA FLORELLA F.: LARVAL COLORATION. — I do not think Messrs. N. J. and A.C. Derry are correct when they describe the larva of *C. florella* as dimorphic (1979, *Ent. Rec.*, 91: 276). The differences between the green and yellow larvae is due solely to the food, leaves or flowers, on which they have fed, and if larvae are transferred from flowers to leaves they will turn green. Presumably the green pigment is a chlorophyll derivative, which the larvae cannot manufacture when feeding on the chlorophyll-free flowers. Some years ago I carried out a fairly extensive series of experiments on this point, I had also hoped to rear larvae on the flowers of of the pink-flowered *Cassia* spp., but unfortunately my trees bloom during the period of minimal abundance of *florella*.

Possibly the larger size of the pupa, and presumably the imago, from the yellow larvae resulted from the lesser fibre content of the flowers.

An interesting point that emerged from my experiments was that pupae, whether from green or yellow larvae, were of exactly the same green tint, indicating that the pupal pigment was not the same as the larval. — D. G. SEVASTOPULO, F.R.E.S., P.O. Box 95617, Mombasa (Nyalí), Kenya.